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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

SENDING THEIR RAYS OF LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

Futile Attempts to Deny Class Struggle—Pension Scheme Can't Stem Pauperism—Teddy Advertising Himself to Employing Class at Cleveland.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, would impose what he calls a "blood-tax" upon the actions of wealth. He would have the gilded youth drafted to industrial occupations for a certain period, in order to soften the contrasts, that "accident of birth and opportunity," impose upon men. It would surely be a great sweetener of the life of nothing but toil and pain of the worker, for him to know that some action of wealth had made a bluff at enduring the life of the mines, trains, foundries, stokeholes, etc., for a short period. Such conscription is an old game anyway. A young Vanderbilt acted as a locomotive fireman, and a budding Harriman did "something" on the Union Pacific lines, and Teddy junior "worked" at carpet making. But the game is still older; the Chinese Emperor, from time immemorial, has put hand to the plow in the ploughing season. The scheme won't work out as Prof. James hopes; the degradation of exploited labor is not to be minimized by the exploiting class donning overalls for brief periods.

"The Comrade," State organ of the Pennsylvania S. P., carries a motto that is dangerously misleading, when it advises "union men" to "strike at the ballot box—no injunction there." No injunction at the ballot box!—no counting out; no intimidation of voters by threats, that if they vote a certain way, the shops will close down; no dismissals from their jobs of Socialist agitators! The fact of the matter is that there is a more widespread intimidation at the ballot box than ever was dreamt of in injunctioned strikes.

The Edinburgh "Evening Dispatch," which ostrich like, thought that all labor troubles were over when the old age pension scheme went into effect, has received a severe jolt. A report issued by the Local Government Board for Scotland on unemployment and pauperism "knocks all the heartening out of us" says the editor. Despite old age pensions, there was last year an increase of 2,054 in the number of paupers in "thrifty" Scotland, of whom 305 were lunatics. A very significant fact, too, is the discovery that whereas of the same individuals relieved 37.10 per cent. were over sixty-five, no fewer than 49.44 per cent. were between fourteen and sixty-five. "This," says the "Dispatch," "imports unemployment, and a bad dose of it" then back into the sand goes its ostrich like head.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist and pure food agent, having condemned as harmful to health, the use of some chemicals in the food products of a large concern, the concern's representative unblushing asked the doctor if he would consider that a sufficient reason for interfering with a business in which large capital was invested. The doctor said that he would consider it his duty to interfere. But was the other man so very far out of the way in asking the question? While manslaughter is permitted daily in the world of industry, why draw the line at harmful ingredients in food?

The United States continues to expand as a world power. Our ruling class has decided to "help out" the Negro Republic of Liberia, with financial and other aid. This desire to help the Negro people is of course wholly humanitarianism and has nothing to do with securing coal-tar stations or the getting of a foothold in Africa.

H. M. Hyndman, a leader of the English Social Democratic party, is helping the jingo forces by advocating a Big Navy. In the August 13th issue of "Justice" Hyndman defends his policy by saying: "I have always understood that the Socialist policy, as laid down by International Congresses, favored a Citizen Army in place of a Militarist Army, in order that nationalities might better protect themselves against invasion without risk at home." Great Britain he says has no militarist army worth speaking of, and no citizen army at all, hence he pins his faith for defense upon the Navy which, however, he fails to de-

fine as to whether it is citizen or militarist. Hyndman claims to see in the growth of the German navy a "danger to the growing forces of democracy and Socialism in this country, and not merely to the dominant classes." Hurrah, for a big navy as a defender of Socialism!

In justice to the English S. D. P. we must state that three of its branches have repudiated Navy Hyndman.

T. R., member of the Railway Firemen's Union, and general adviser of the world, uttered himself in Cleveland on Thursday the 26th, aent the Columbus street car strike, saying: "I will cinch the disorderly workmen just as I will cinch the law-breaking corporation." Looked at superficially, it might be held that if that were the case then "disorderly" workmen would go scot free, but that is not what Teddy meant to convey. What he meant to convey was assurance to employers that he would know how to deal with labor troubles. The part about corporations was not needed but it served to cover what otherwise would have been a plain unvarnished statement.

The New York "Evening Post," organ of the Moneybags, betrays its feeling of satisfaction at the result of its persistent bemoaning of the Socialist party, when, in referring to the letters of acceptance of Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for Governor of New York, and Robert Hunter, Socialist party candidate for Governor of Connecticut, it says: "The Socialism which they will popularize will not be the simon-pure article of twenty years ago or even ten years ago." The "Post" is not far wrong. The Russell-Hunter letters read more like the populistic effusions of 1892 than Socialist utterances of 1810. Change the names and the letters would do for reformers, Bryanites, insurgents, even standpatters, and what not, in the field of political quackery.

Because of this the "Post" may think its Moneybags crew safe from all danger of Socialism. Its reasoning might be correct were it not that the raging of the class conflict is not stilled by S. P. politico-rony; and were it not for the fact that the Socialist Labor Party unerringly stands in the breach and upholds the banner of uncompromising class conscious revolutionary Socialism.

The National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable Imposture," which has just rendered its first annual report, and has a lot to say about coping with mendicancy, fights shy of striking at the root of the evil, economic and social conditions, which put some idlers on horseback, and throw others, who would have been industrious, idle into the street to starve or beg. The society ought to have a Parasites' Gallery as a companion piece to its present Impostors' Gallery. It could start the new collection from among those social parasites who are behind its own formidably titled organization.

It can not be emphasized too much: the profits on which the capitalist class riots in luxury and the wages on which the working class rots in misery are both the product of the workers' toil. The one can not get more without the other getting less. Both strive to get a greater "share," the toiler rightly, the capitalist on the robber's plan.

You (workingmen) feel and we (scientists) feel that among the so-called learned folks, we alone are brought into contact with the tangible facts in the way that you are. You know well enough that it is one thing to write a history of chairs in general, or to address a poem to a throne, or to speculate about the occult powers of the chair of St. Peter; and quite another thing to make with your own hands a veritable chair that will stand fair and square and afford a safe and satisfactory sitting-place to a frame of sensitiveness and solidity.—Huxley.

We are in receipt of a document entitled: "What the Waterways Convention Is About." What the waterways convention is "about" is the getting of its hands into the Government grab bag of rivers and harbors appropriations.

Fifty thousand enlisted soldiers have deserted from the United States army in the last twelve years, states a writer in the "Cosmopolitan." The army, it seems, must be a poor place of refuge for those who flee from the industrial battlefield. With the one, as with the other, it is hard work and poor pay.

"DRASTIC" LABOR LAWS

Amendments to the labor laws of New York State go into effect September 1. Already are these amendments termed "drastic legislation," while as a matter of fact they are in some respects acknowledged to be not as far-reaching as the labor laws of many foreign countries. The amendments to the labor laws of the State impose new liabilities upon the employers. Beginning September 1 the employer engaged in certain "especially dangerous" occupations must compensate his injured workmen. The employments considered especially dangerous are named in the law.

Edson S. Lott, president of a casualty company, in an article in the "Journal of Commerce," points out that instead of as formerly when damages might or might not be awarded by a court and jury (the whole matter hinging on whether or not the negligence of the employer was responsible for the injury), the new law provides not only for compulsory compensation but by amendment of the general employers' liability law the employer becomes liable when personal injury is caused to an employee who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time—by reason of any defect in the condition of the plant, or any part thereof, which defect had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or any employee intrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the plant was in proper condition.

To the layman who looks at capitalist-made and capitalist-enforced "labor laws," they always appear to be six of one and half a dozen of the other. For all Law, be it observed, is

In other words, the new law seems to do away with the old "fellow servant" clause, by which, if the accident was "caused" by a fellow worker employed by the same boss, the boss was not liable. There are, however, the usual number of "provideds" in the law. There is "provided that the employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, and provided that the employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury to the workman which is caused in whole or in part by the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman."

The change seems to be this: Heretofore it was held that when a person sought and obtained employment he assumed within "reasonable" bounds the dangers which went with the job. In case of accident he had to prove that he was not at fault. Now it is the employer who must prove that the injured employee was at fault, else he cannot use that as a defense. This means that the burden of proof as to contributory negligence is transferred from the employee to the employer. Those instrumental in having the amendments passed hold that they will pass the constitutionality test.

To the layman who looks at capitalist-made and capitalist-enforced "labor laws," they always appear to be six of one and half a dozen of the other. For all Law, be it observed, is

the expressed will of the ruling capitalist class, expressing their material interests. What, then, is there behind these "labor laws"? Many and varied things. The carnage on the industrial field is horrifying, death and disease rendering many employments more dangerous than actual warfare. The souls of sensitive reformers are harrowed by the tales of woe and suffering that this carnage entails, and they get busy at having it all straightened out. This is the genesis of many labor laws. They are primarily the result of sentiment. Let the workingman but suggest to such reformers that, if they really wish to render him a service, they should help get rid of the social system responsible for the industrial murders and maladies, and see how quickly they will be ready to turn and rend him for whom their very hearts bleed so sorely!

Not the least of reasons for "labor laws" is that they provide opportunities and places for the birds of prey upon capitalism. The liability companies who take up the "risks" for employers are already crying for higher rates on the score that employers risks are increased by the law. And, seems to us, we can see a lot more jobs, for the faithful, which the "enforcing" of the new law will provide.

Turn the matter about as we may, we don't see much of anything for Labor in "labor" laws passed by and with the consent of the class that exploits Labor.

ple to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

At the meeting last Saturday these facts were touched upon by the various speakers. M. Bernhard, who spoke first, dwelt upon the fact that although America is declared a safe place for political fugitives, it is only by eternal vigilance that the workers can protect political fugitives of their own class. He instance the tremendous efforts that were needed to protect Jan Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, and he asked all present to do their utmost to stand by Wezosal and secure his freedom.

S. Bergis, who followed as second speaker, said that this latest attempt of Russia was only another of its many acts to seize liberty loving people and extinguish the spark of freedom; that Russia, not satisfied with the defeat it had met in the Pouren and Rudowitz cases, was again trying its perfidy. The workers must again rise up and rally to the defence of one of their own and prevent the deportation of Wezosal.

Mr. Apteks spoke last. He called attention to the necessity of organizing this defense, and further pointed out that the working class must join in the demand for Socialism, which, when attained, would stop these murderous houndings of men who are only trying to do good for their kind.

A poem, written by Wezosal in the Federal jail was read by Mr. and Mrs. Kundsin, and it was hailed with great enthusiasm.

A collection was taken up which amounted to \$78.50.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

Whereas, America has often been a sheltering place for many, especially political fugitives;

Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal, recently arrested, has been a revolutionist in Russia, and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Prolet-

reets".

Whereas, The charges alleging him to be an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis are without a basis.

Whereas, The United States government has no lawful reason to deliver Julius Wezosal to the tyrannical inquisition of Russia, and so, together with the Russian officials, Shippensburg and Rosen, try to prove Wezosal an Anarchist, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we five hundred workingmen assembled in International Hall on this August 20, raise our voices in protest and ask to have political rights upheld, and also demand the unconditional and speedy release of our Comrade Wezosal.

While still lying in jail before his release on bail, Wezosal sent the following letter to The People on August 19:

I received to-day last Monday's issue of the Daily People (and also a copy of the "Call" of Tuesday), and was overjoyed. I know now that besides my legal defenders—who will prove to the utmost detail my innocence—I shall have moral defenders. Comrades, America's workers, all the well-intentioned American people will bespeak my innocence, and will not see a guiltless person convicted, and will shield me against Russian terrorism.

Wezosal declares that he was not in Tiflis at the time of the attack upon the currency car and that he was studying philosophy in Zurich at the time.

Wezosal was arrested two weeks ago by United States officers at the request of the Russian government. His bail on a forty-days continuance was fixed originally at \$10,000, but on being reduced to \$5,000 through the pleas of District Attorney French of Attorney Joseph Michelman, it was furnished in cash by fellow countrymen in Boston.

His bail came from small shopkeepers, tailors, and laborers in Boston, some of whom drew upon their savings.

Wezosal is to address a Faneuil Hall meeting on September 9th.

Send all contributions to the Political Defense League, temporary treasurer, Frank Bohmbach, 35 Chestnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Boston, Mass., August 25.—The Lettish Socialist organizations of Boston and vicinity held a large protest meeting last Saturday in behalf of Julius Wezosal, who has been arrested by United States authorities at the instigation of the Russian government. The meeting was called to put Wezosal's case before the public and to urge all liberty and justice loving peo-

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

S. P. CORRUPTION BARED

JUDAS MONEY RECEIVED FOR ST LOUIS FUSION.

S. P. Publishing Company Gets Valuable Piece of Property for Boosting Sell Out to Republican Party—Things so Rotten Local Suspended.

St. Louis, Mo., August 28.—It is well known to those connected with the Socialist movement, or those following it carefully how the Socialist Labor Party exposed the fusion and corruption of the Socialist party in the municipal elections of this city in the spring of 1909. It is also well known how the whole S. P. press unsuccessfully tried to "explain," excuse, or point blank deny the charges which the S. L. P. press directed against the S. P. Now we have the information that that S. P. deal was more corrupt than ever suspected; that it was not only a question of securing political office and what prestige and emoluments may go with it, but that there was direct material "reward" for the act of treachery to working class interest. And this latter information comes from no less an authority than the Missouri State Committee of the Socialist party. This, committee investigated the charges of fusion preferred against the St. Louis Local; it found the charges sustained, and upon a state vote of its membership, declared the St. Louis charter revoked.

The same committee makes public the nature of the corruption with which St. Louis Labor Publishing Company, an S. P. concern which publishes "St. Louis Labor," was rewarded. It received a piece of property for its part in the political robbery.

It will be best to submit, for a better understanding of what has just become public here, a report as published in "The St. Louis Republic," of August 13. The report runs as follows:

"Found guilty of fusing with the Republicans in the city election of April, 1909, the local Socialist party has been read out of the State party and the local charter revoked by a vote of 404 to 85.

"The news of the charter's revocation was told yesterday in the Missouri Socialist, the party bulletin published in Joplin, Mo. An investigating Committee, representing the State Committee, made a thorough investigation of the charges of fusion at a meeting held in the Moser Hotel several months ago.

"The charges grew out of the election of Doctor Emil Simon to the Board of Education, G. A. Hoehn's acceptance of the nomination on the Board of Freeholders on the Independent ticket, and the placing of three non-Socialists on the Socialist ticket.

Doctor Simon last night refused to accept the dictum of the State Committee. He said the national organization only had the right to revoke the charter.

"A new charter is to be issued to the Socialists in St. Louis who are known as the Protestors. The protestors are headed by George Nein, secretary of the Socialists' Union; Julius Siemers, delegate to the Central Trades from the Newspaper Carriers, and George W. Boswell of the Iron Moulder's Union.

"The Socialist paper in St. Louis named Labor is not a representative paper of the Socialist party, according to the members of the Protestors. The leading spirits in the local which has lost its charter were Doctor Emil Simon, G. A. Hoehn; L. E. Hildenbrand and William Brandt.

"Besides the political nominations and actions of the disowned local organization the State Committee in its investigation considered charges of padded membership lists and the peculiar transfer of a builder to the Labor Publishing Company.

"Otto Stifel on April 4 transferred a building at No. 966 Chouteau avenue to Martin G. Wolf, a clerk in a real estate office. The deed was not recorded at the time, but was held up until August 6, when Wolf transferred the building to the publishing company. The deeds were both recorded the same day, but entered in different books.

"The transfer of the building from Wolf to the paper company was taken to be evidence that the local body had sold out to the Republican party.

"Some of the leaders of the organization which has lost its charter were leaders of the Federal Labor Union, which was declared to be a bogus organ-

In Cincinnati the work of getting sign-

(Continued on page six.)

WEALTH AND BRAINS

RICH HIRE MEN OF CAPACITY TO PRODUCE THEM TOWERING FORTUNES.

"If your boy shows symptoms of possessing brains, teach him to suppress all evidence of their existence, or at least to apply them to some harmless avocation only. Otherwise you expose him to risk of almost certain failure in life. In the case of a girl the matter is less serious, because she will probably be snubbed into conformity with the less intellectual of her sex." Such is the advice which Tudor Jenks gives in the Aug. 17 issue of the Independent, in an article of his dealing with the remuneration which brainworkers receive. Jenks distinctly and correctly disputes that the men of wealth are the men of brains.

"I have heard a prosperous man," says Jenks, "pretend to minimize the gulf between himself and a bright young fellow by the time-honored saying, 'You carry your capital under your hat!' But only the very green can take these fine words as better for their parsnips. The unsophisticated may yet have to learn that of all wares fetched to the world's market places there is none cheaper than brains, all things considered; none so difficult of manufacture and maintenance that is nearly so abundant. Brains are, a drug in the market."

"The ablest men of a community, those who create the ideas that develop into purposes, plans, accomplishment—why are not these the men who secure the fruits of their brain work?

"It is true that we must define our terms. We must fairly establish the fact we are trying to explain.

"Admitting that some men of wealth, of power, of position owe their success to brains, it is enough to prove our case that the two classes—the wealthy and the brainy—do not at all coincide. The men of money are not the men of brains, and vice versa. The world's brains are in the heads of the men who do the work: the engineers, lawyers, divines, doctors, editors, writers, teachers, artists, inventors, advertisers. These our common speech recognizes as the 'brainworkers.' They make our civilization and maintain it. Men of business, of affairs, succeed rather by employing the brainworkers than by their own head work, as will be appreciated by all who will consider the relative worth of capital, of brains and of labor in the business world.

"Give me the cash and I can hire the

brains' is so common a saying that it is never disputed, and always accepted as a general principle of business success.

"Brain-workers do not control the acquisition of money; they do not form the large majority among millionaires; they do not occur frequently among those who own the great properties—real estate, franchises, trade combinations. Even where credit for superior brainwork is given to the millionaire, it is often well known among insiders that some relatively obscure brain-worker is the power behind the throne—the hired tool of the money-maker.

"Brainy men neither control the material resources of the globe nor command the highest wages in the markets. The wealthy are those who play the part of middlemen. They are merely a tax on industry and levers of tribute. As common carriers they increase the costs of transportation and absorb the surplus; as traders they intervene between producer and consumer; as owners of monopolies they are parasites upon industry; as brokers they thrive only because industrial methods are crude or clumsy. As for speculators, they are mere gamblers; and in politics the man who grows rich must have used his position rather for his own benefit than for that of the public.

"Agriculture has until within a generation been an almost brainless industry. It owes its emancipation to Justus Liebig, and the brains now developing it into a true science and art are those of a few poorly paid experts. Fisheries bring wealth only to capitalists or monopolists; the workers at the art and the science are alike earning little but a livelihood. The same thing is true of mining and of manufactures, while discovery and invention are notably profitable only to the exploiters.

"So much for the material side of life; and in the intellectual pursuits the fortune of the mental worker is poverty, either actual or relative. Historian, poet, teacher, theologian, composer, chemist, all are put to it to support their families exactly in proportion to their devotion and single-mindedness in their chosen work.

"Everywhere, if we are guided by the price they command from men of affairs, we find that brains are cheap forms of power, for they are mainly either motive power or lubricants."

A WORLD THAT IS POSSIBLE NOW
I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace adorned

with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth—a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle—the needle, that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, WHAT IS IT?

ITS FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES: THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS STRUGGLE, THE INDISPENSABLE CLASS UNION, THE INDUSTRIAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

FIRST—It accepts the principle that the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed. In accepting this principle, the Industrial Unionist gives the lie to the notion which dominates the ordinary trade or craft union, namely that the interest of the two classes are harmonious. That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident. The workingman's wages are simply the price of the commodity he must sell to the employers in order to live, and this price represents only a very small portion of the wealth produced by him in the service of the capitalist class. Modern society is made up of wage workers, who perform all the necessary labor, and capitalist owners of the means of life, who appropriate the bulk of Labor's product. The interests of the two sections are not the same. The one toils and produces, the other idles and appropriates. The one receives wages enough only to enable it to work, the other pays wages out of previous surplus produce, and gets them back a hundred fold. The one has no means of production, the other has all the means of production. The working class alone is necessary, and should rule society and industry, the capitalist class is unnecessary, and should, therefore, be abolished. Between the two there exists a CLASS STRUGGLE, continuous and bitter. Capitalism is organized to obtain its sway, while Labor's ranks present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, trades unionism helping the conspiracy by keeping the workers divided along craft lines. Industrial unionism seeks to organize and unite all wage earners in order to pursue the Class Struggle to an end intelligently and relentlessly.

SECOND—Industrial Unionism holds that there should be one union for all workers. Only by this means can the encroachment of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the worker be met. The necessity for a single union is rendered imperative by the economic conditions of our time. Modern industry has given rise to a set of conditions wherein several trades or crafts become united under the sway of one capitalist master or group of masters. A large industrial plant may be owned by one man, but where such a plant involves the work of different sorts of craftsmen, these craftsmen (where unions exist) are divided not united. It is a common thing for half a dozen unions to be represented in one establishment. Furthermore, throughout the departments of production to-day it will generally be found, that where different groups of men are arranged, or, rather, divided in different unions, each union enters into an agreement that conflicts with the agreements entered into by almost every other union. One trade signs an agreement that will expire in January, another union will accept one binding them until March, while another body will tie itself up till November, and so on. Thus unionism of the old style has brought about a state of almost inextricable confusion. Whenever one trade section goes upon strike, the other sections in the same industrial department remain at work, and thus help the employers to defeat the efforts of their fellows on the street.

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CHARITY

Translated from the French of Paul Lafargue for The People by
F. B. Guernier.

(Continued.)

IV.—Charity of the Bourgeoisie.

The bourgeoisie, in order to increase its fortune, which is an accumulation of thefts committed on wage labor, needs to have at its disposition a large army of free and disorganized workers, without protection of any sort, and sufficiently poor to be forced to sell their labor-power at a vile price. It systematically has freed the workers from feudal oppression, has destroyed their guilds and the little shelter which religion offered them.

The holidays of the Catholic Church which, with the Sundays, brought up to 90 the number of days of rest, that is to say, to an average of 2 per week, during which under the ancient regime work was prohibited, put obstacles to the exploitation of the workers, and the distributions of soup and food which several convents continued to practice, to some extent formed a complement to the wages they received for the four days of the week in which they were allowed to be exploited. Protestantism, in order to please the bourgeois masters of industry, who were very numerous in its ranks, in the name of religion condemned alms-giving and abolished the saints in heaven so that on earth the days of rest observed for them could be suppressed. The revolution of 1789 did better. Reformed religion had retained Sunday as a day of rest, but the bourgeois revolutionaries, finding that a day of rest out of seven was too much, substituted the decade for the week, so that the day of rest occurred only every ten days, and in order entirely to bury the memory of the holidays, they replaced in the republican calendar the names of saints with those of metals, plants and animals. The law of Vendémiaire 24th, year II, made a crime of alms-giving.

Political economy, this other intellectual expression of the material interests of the bourgeois class, seconded reformed religion in all its attacks against provident institutions useful to the working class; and the provisions of grain made by the municipalities, the regulation of the price of food, and the Case Annaronia, a type of provident institution, linked by paganism to the papacy, were the objects of the bitter criticisms of the Physiocrats, of Condorcet, of the Abbot Galiani, etc., who had become preachers of freedom in the commerce of grain, which Necker compared to the biggest gambling table that could be established, for, "with a single million (francs) a whole nation could be starved."

Meantime modern production, which in order to develop, must find low-priced labor-power in abundance, and for which the bourgeois revolutionaries transformed the conditions of life of the workmen and abolished the guilds and provident institutions of the ancient regime, had created, since entering on the scene, an overpopulation of workers to whom it could not guarantee work, their sole resource. The number of vagabonds and beggars, one of the unhealable sores of "civilization," had become so large that in France during the XVI century it was necessary to enact cruel punishments against them; they were sentenced to be whipped or branded or hung; and these punishments were renewed during the revolutionary period of the XVIII century. The law of Vendémiaire, year II, of which we have spoken above, compelled the beggar to reside in his community, which had to establish shops where he could find work, and if he quit, he was sentenced to hard labor in prison, and in case of a second offense, to relegation on the island of Madagascar. Under Louis XV stations of mendicity had to be opened, which were veritable prisons, where the vagabonds were maltreated so that they might become disgusted with their wandering life. The same phenomenon of overpopulation of workers occurred in England, and as, notwithstanding the most barbarous repression, the waves of vagabonds and beggars put out of work by the transformation of arable into pasture lands continually grew larger in this country of Protestant reform, chastisements had to be replaced by charity, and under Queen Elizabeth the Poor Laws were decreed, which imposed on each and every parish that it take care of its poor. These laws are still in existence, and they accomplish the paradoxical result of bourgeois charity by which the burden of the sustenance of the poor falls on the shoulders of the poor. Thus, for instance, the rich parishes of London, the dearness of whose rents expels the poor from their houses, do not pay the poor taxes, while the districts where workmen live in crowded conditions are heavily taxed to help the poor. The bourgeoisie created the poor in order to get cheap labor-power, and when the poor exceeded the numbers which it could profitably employ, it drove them away from the cities

or relegated them to the communes of their origin, or sentenced them to prison or corporal punishment, thus making a crime of the misery which no longer was productive of riches for it.

The question of the poor took a serious character during the early days of the revolution of 1789. Bailly, who had just been elected mayor of Paris, in order to solace the misery of the workmen whom the political crisis had thrown on the street, gathered 18,000 of them and penned them as wild beasts on the hill of Montmartre, and the conquerors of the Bastille kept watch over them with cannon, the wicks of which they kept burning. This conduct of the bourgeois revolutionaries, engaging in the struggle for the "enfranchisement of mankind," as they said, announced to the working class the treatment that they could expect from the victorious bourgeoisie. But when it was necessary to appeal to the courage of the popular masses, in order to resist the coalesced European monarchies, the bourgeois revolutionaries had to put off to another time the use of force to keep them in respect, and solemnly promised to distribute to the soldiers of the Republic a very expensive nourishment, the tranquility of the State is insured." (Nivose 20th, year VIII). Count Rumford, who was surnamed "the minister of humanity," was at the head of a committee which established economical soups in the district St. Antoine and in other quarters of Paris. The dry and hardened Volney could not help being moved on seeing "this gathering of men, having honorable positions, giving themselves to the management of a kettle of soup." ("Decade," Frimaire 10th, year X.) This is what abated the promises and the demagogic phraseology of the Convention. Philanthropy, the name of which did not appear in the French language till about the middle of the eighteenth century, made its triumphal entrance in revolutionary France to replace Christian charity.

¹⁸ J. B. Say in his "Economie Politique" (Book I, Ch. XVII) with complaisance explains the superiority of bananas, stating that a piece of land which produces 100 thousand kilograms of bananas, produces only 2,400 kilograms of potatoes and 800 kilograms of wheat; that a half hectare planted in Mexico with bananas can nourish more than fifty persons, while the same area in Europe planted with wheat hardly feeds two persons. The potato cultivated in Italy and England since the XVII century, did not come into popular use until the first half of the XIX century.

(To be concluded next week.)

DAILY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY REPORT

TO THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST CONGRESS :: :

To the International Socialist Congress
of Copenhagen,
August-September, 1910.

Greeting.—The report of the Socialist Labor Party to the comrades of the world, assembled in the International Congress of Stuttgart, 1907, after reviewing the situation of the country, summed up its many sides in these words:

"The dream that our people have so long been fondled in, concerning the delightfulness and the stability of capitalist institutions in America, is fast evaporating; the dream concerning the efficacy of pure and simple Unionism, that is, of a Unionism grounded on 'fraternal relations between Capital and Labor,' together with the companion dream of pure and simple political Socialism, that is, the Socialism that marches to the ballot-box unequipped with the might of the Industrial organization of the Working Class,—this double dream also is lifting from the public mind."

In this report to the comrades assembled this year at Copenhagen, the Socialist Labor Party feels it unnecessary to amplify what was said three years ago with regard to the dreams concerning the delightfulness and stability of capitalist institutions in the land. On this head, the developments that have taken place since then, however marked they may be, pale into insignificance when compared with the developments that these three short years have brought forth on the subject of the other drama. The Socialist Labor Party believes no better aid can be given the comrades of foreign countries in understanding the trend of things in the United States than to devote full space to the facts that are causing the dreams of pure and simple Socialism to lift from the public mind, and thereby to elucidate the policy of the S. L. P. This report will confine itself to this head, all the more so in sight of the fact that, by letter dated Chicago, August, 1909, the Socialist party demanded from the International Bureau both the American seats on the Bureau for itself, to the exclusion of the Socialist Labor Party.

The United States is traversing an epoch of bitter demoralization. The moral bonds that should hold society together are in a state of solution. Here and there in Europe one reads of an act of moral turpitude in governmental and other ruling circles. Here the phenomenon is of daily occurrence. Some of the highest financial and mercantile institutions of the land have been convicted of fraud towards the Government, others of fraud towards customers; prominent individuals of the ruling class stand smirched, not a few of these escaping the burden of disgrace by suicide; "aristocratic" Government officials are being exposed as bribe-takers, speculators and criminals of various degrees; "the family," that alleged palladium of bourgeois morality, is daily having the curtain lifted over itself by divorce suits that are not always printable; trothlessness in all the walks of life is daily uncovered; "cleverness," meaning the practices of the sharper, is rampant.

Where such is the standard above, the standard below can not be much better. The evil example spreads in all directions. Needless to say that under such conditions ignorance of their class interests and a conduct matching such ignorance, characterizes the working masses. The excellent series of letters on the American Labor Movement, published in the Stuttgart "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" in the course of the last two years from the pen of that enterprising paper's special agent "Chagrin," overdraw the picture not at all. The profound lack of information on the part of the working class, their lack of solidarity, the absence of class consciousness in their organizations, the vanity that pervades them, the extent to which they are under the control of the employer, the corruption that gnaws at their bones—all this, sketched with the accuracy of the observer who has eyes to see, and which is a reflex of the moral standard of the class above, is faithfully reproduced in "Chagrin's" letters.

The problem presented by such a state of things was gripped by the Socialist Labor Party with a policy of uncompromising, rigidly consistent and persistent agitation, education and organization, pursued unswervingly, regardless of the extent to which it drew in the face of prevalent and darling errors, and of the hostility which such policy aroused from the material interests that clustered around the error. One example taken from many will illustrate the point.

"There is hardly a superstition more dear to the popular mind in the United States than that of Anti-Immigration, nor is there any more benumbing to the Proletarian Movement. It is a superstition of multiple fascination. It fascinates the whole population, even the immigrant population, with the flattering

sense of superiority to all outside nationalities. It fascinates the proletariat by furnishing them with what seems to be a certain explanation of the cause of their decline, and a plausible method to arrest the decline; it fascinates the capitalist class because the Anti-Immigration cry conceals, as none other does, from the proletariat's eyes the fact that the private ownership of the ever more improved plants of production overstocks the labor-market with ten proletarians for every one who overstocks the market through immigration. The Anti-Immigration cry, moreover, fascinates the capitalist class for another and more saving reason, a reason peculiarly applicable to America:

In England, in Germany, in France, in any country whatsoever, outside of the United States, an issue that directly or indirectly suggests a differentiation of races will fail to fracture the country.

In those countries immigrants are few: the bulk of the nation may be said to be homogeneous, substantially so. Otherwise in the United States. Here all nations, almost all races, are represented, and in numbers not a few. Let any issue be raised suggestive of degrees in desirability, and the immediate consequence is that, with each of the nationalities now in the land, the latent, long cultivated and interested superstitions of superiority above all other races will forthwith begin to pulsate. The Immigration Question is such an issue. Immigration can not be curtailed except upon the principle that the present population of the land is superior to the element excluded. The myth of being the elect of God; a myth that has rocked the cradle of every race; a poison that is in the system of all nationalities—that myth will start buzzing in the ear, that poison will forthwith become active in the veins of all the nationalities now here. At first the myth will buzz in the collective American ear; the poison will assert itself in the collective American veins; by an inevitable law of cause and effect, myth and poison will presently be buzzing and pulsating in the individual ears and the individual veins of each separate nationality. The final effect is to fracture the land into all its component and not yet merged populations. Obviously, Anti-Immigration tears up the ground upon which the solidarity of the country's proletariat must take a footing. Obviously Anti-Immigration agitation is of all issues the dearest to the capitalist heart.

The all around popularity of the Anti-Immigration issue notwithstanding, the Socialist Labor Party took and maintains a firm stand against it. As with this so with one and all the other issues—"contracts," "taxation," "limitation of membership," "high initiation fees," etc.—imbedded in superstitions, and interested love, and the uprooting of which the Socialist Labor Party holds is a condition sine qua non for a healthy Socialist Movement in the land.

As far as the test of votes is concerned, the S. L. P. can show no success for its policy. On the contrary. Its last presidential vote fell down to 14,000 from the 34,000 polled in 1904, considerably below the presidential vote of four years before; and, although at last year's election its vote rose again in some localities, it fell off in others, leaving its vote status unchanged.

Is then the Socialist Labor Party

a mistaken one, to be abandoned in the interest of the Socialist Movement?

If such were the conclusion furnished by all the facts in the case, the Socialist Labor Party would, with the same abnegation with which it has hitherto upheld that party: "Not even the money interests need have any fear during the Socialist regime; everybody will get a square deal." All the other spring elections, from Chicago down, held this year, confirmed the law of Socialist party decline in votes.

Diametrically opposed to the Socialist Labor Party policy is the policy of the Socialist Labor Party's rival, the Socialist party. On the very question of Immigration, as the reports of the last two International Congresses record, the Socialist party posture of opposition to freedom of immigration is in line with the wrong posture of the vast majority of Unions on the subject. As in the matter of Immigration, so with all these other and vital issues. The S. P. contrasted its policy with that of the S. L. P.:—the S. L. P. was pronounced "intolerant," the Socialist party was tolerant; the S. L. P. was pronounced "narrow," the S. P. broad; the S. L. P. "hostilized the Unions," the S. P. "gained their sympathy"; in short, the S. L. P. "isolated" itself from the proletariat, the S. P. "attracted them." The S. P. theory sounded plausible. At any rate it deserved testing. The test overthrew the theory.

At the start—between the years of 1900 and 1904—the vote of the Socialist party seemed to give a handle to the

belief that that party had struck the correct road. Its vote rose above 400,000 in the land. The object of this report being to convey to the comrades abroad a reliable picture of things American, we would be justified at this place to quote the words of Engels, with regard to the upturning and straw-fire votes of America, in a conversation that Engels had with the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party on the steamer which took the delegates of the Zurich International Congress of 1893 to the island of Utehau. Lest the quoting, at this place, of Engels' observation be cause for useless irritation to our Socialist party rival, we shall leave Engels unquoted, and here merely say that no persons at all versed in American affairs took that "big vote" seriously. Since then, the recurring election returns have, from year to year, been giving more precise information. Already before, but more markedly at the presidential election of 1908, beginning with the great industrial center of New York City, the Socialist party vote dropped heavily in almost all the industrial centers of the land. The significant sociologic lesson taught by the detailed figures was, however, concealed by the total vote which recorded a gain, of about 12,000 due mainly to a rural vote which means nothing. Last year's elections removed the concealment. Arithmetically, as well as sociologically, the lesson was read in unmistakable tones. The total vote dropped heavily, and not in almost, but in all the industrial States and centers of the land. What the measure of the droppage was all told may be gathered from the circumstance that at the Congress election of 1908 the Socialist party candidate in the 9th N. Y. Congress District lost 1,000 votes roundly, falling below one-half the vote which the S. L. P. alone had polled in that very district twelve years before. Similarly in the 16th Assembly District of New York. In 1898, before the existence of the Socialist party, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate was about 1,000 votes within election, polling over 2,800 votes. Since the advent of the Socialist party, the candidates of the two parties combined in that district do not poll one-third of that vote. A still more instructive instance was the Socialist party vote in New York City. Here, in New York City, proper, the leading industrial center of the country, a locality, within, in which the Socialist party has a German daily, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" fully a generation old, besides a Jewish and English daily press—here the S. P., after having reached the high water mark of 16,472 votes in 1904, came gradually down until it dropped to 6,811 last year. In New York City, proper, the combined vote of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party last year was 7,624—or 2,460 less than the Socialist Labor Party alone polled eleven years before, when it was the sole party of Socialism. Mutatis mutandis, what has happened in New York City, proper, happened in the rest of the industrial centers of the land. The S. P. does not enjoy the support of the proletariat of America. Nor does the sweeping victory of the Social Democratic party, won last April at the municipal election in Milwaukee, at all affect matters. The conditions that favored the sudden overturn in Milwaukee were purely local, transitory and arising wholly from capitalist political feuds, and the posture of the Social Democratic party in that city's municipal campaign may be judged from the statement given out after election by Mr. Victor L. Berger of that party: "Not even the money interests need have any fear during the Socialist regime; everybody will get a square deal." All the other spring elections, from Chicago down, held this year, confirmed the law of Socialist party decline in votes.

Decisive though the election figures may seem, still may they, as figures often are, be the subject of different conclusions. There is, however, one event that leaves no room for doubt, or discussion. Among the persons best qualified to know the situation of the Socialist party, and who would surely not slander it, is Mr. A. M. Simons, long a member of the S. P. National Executive Committee. Only three months after the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party (with Mr. Simons as one of its members, and in its letter applying to the International Bureau for both the American seats on the Bureau) declared publicly that the Socialist Labor Party has neither support nor influence in the labor movement of this country, and claimed these merits for the Socialist party exclusively,—only three months later, the same Mr. Simons, and still a member of the National Executive Committee of his party, in a letter written to Mr. Wm. English Walling, dated November 10, and published in the Socialist party organ, the Chicago "International Socialist Review" for Jan-

uary of this year, sums up, for private consumption, the status of his own, the Socialist party, in these words: "The S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage-workers of America. It has become a party of two extremes. On the one hand are a bunch of intellectuals, like myself and Spargo, Hunter and Hillquit; on the other is a bunch of 'never-works' demagogues and would-be-intellectuals, a veritable 'lumpen-proletariat.' The actual wage-workers, the men who are really fighting the class struggle are outside." And the opinion is confirmed by an incisive statement of fact made to Keir Hardie during his recent visit to America, by another Socialist party man himself, and quoted by Keir Hardie in the London "Socialist Review" for April of last year, to wit, that during the last ten years no trade Unionist of any standing in this city has been brought into the Socialist party.

In other words, upon the testimony of Mr. Simons, confirmed by the election returns, and upon the testimony of the election returns, luminously explained by Mr. Simons, that has happened to the policy of the Socialist party which theory, ten years in advance, foretold would happen. The echoing by the Socialist party of the errors and superstitions of Gompers-Unionism did not cause the uninformed proletariat to consider themselves Socialists, it caused them to consider the Socialist party Gompers-Unionistic; it did not cause the Gompers-Unionists to come over to the Socialist party on election day, it caused the Gompers-Unionists to expect to see the Socialist party come over to them on election day, and join them in the support of their several capitalist, or of their independent "Labor Party" candidates; but, seeing that the S. P. did not, and that it opposed them at election, it caused the Gompers-Unionists to utter themselves in terms of contempt for the Socialist party, which they considered had deserted them, notwithstanding it had found no fault with, but had upheld their views.

In sight of all these facts—the fact that the uncompromising policy of the Socialist Labor Party does not seem to materialize in votes, and the fact that the compromising policy of the Socialist party leaves it likewise "isolated,"—is, then, the conclusion which the facts point to that the Socialist Movement has struck an *impasse* in America! Not at all. There is a third fact to take into consideration. That third fact unrolls a circumstance that, probably, no other country has ever witnessed.

When the Socialist Labor Party was the sole representative of Socialism in the land, eleven years ago, the Party polled a voting strength of over 83,000 votes. At that time it was a rare occurrence for the bourgeois press at all to mention the name of the Socialist political party of the proletariat; and, when mentioned, it was still rarer to have the party mentioned except with hostility. A sudden change came over the bourgeois press when the Socialist party set up its rival standard. The Socialist Labor Party continued to be ignored, or mentioned in hostile language; the Socialist party, on the contrary, became a popular subject. It was constantly on the tap. Daily papers and magazines contained write-ups about it; gave pictures of leading men; and such was the enthusiasm over the S. P. that the incident even occurred of a railway line issuing a huge placard announcing special rates, and thereby offering special inducements, for the public to go and hear a Socialist party speaker. Nor were these articles simply "news." In most instances the information was emphasized that the Socialist party was "the friend of the Unions," while the S. L. P. was angrily referred to as "a Union smasher." There was a striking unanimity between the S. P., its press and the bourgeois press to represent as opposition to all Unionism the opposition directed against that system of Unionism which the National Civic Federation took under its wings as its pet; while the capitalist publication, the New York "Wall Street Journal," candidly praised as "the bulwark of American capital"; and which the Berlin "Vorwärts" a year ago (August 8, 1909), justly characterized as "dead wood" (duerres Holz). It should need no argument to prove what, under the conditions of the land, the effects of such a phenomenal propaganda in behalf of the Socialist party were bound to be. The affiliation of the Socialist party with Gompers-Unionism was exemplified by the Socialist party itself: its adoption, as instanced in the Immigration matter, of the Gompers-Unionist Anti-Immigration views, to mention none other, was not questioned. The Socialist party's holding of such views under the colors of Socialism convinced Gompers-Unionism that its views were legitimate and sound. Above all, the tremendous advertisement

in substance the Anti-Immigration Resolution which it fathered at Amsterdam, which was rejected there, and which was again rejected at Stuttgart, pledged itself, in the plenum of the Stuttgart Congress and through its representative on the International Bureau, Morris Hillquit, to abide by the Stuttgart Resolution on Immigration, although he admitted that the resolution did not meet his views. Upon these two grounds the Socialist Labor Party believed that the change of front at Stuttgart on the part of the Socialist party would be carried out in America. Consequently, at the first session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party after the Stuttgart Congress, held in January, 1908, the Socialist Labor Party proposed unity to the Socialist party, upon no conditions other than the principles of the International Congress—minority representation, liberal immigration and the recognition of the essential function of Unionism in the performance of the revolutionary act. THE SOCIALIST PARTY REJECTED THE OFFER.

Confirmed by the historic events, sketched above, in its duty, under the circumstances described, to hold the field untroubled; encouraged in this by the growth in the circulation of its press—the Daily and the Weekly People in English, besides its journals in several

other languages (German, Swedish, Jewish, Lettish, Hungarian and South Slavonian); emboldened by the markedly increased demand for its agitational publications; heartened by the growth and the enthusiasm of its membership throughout the land; convinced that in sight of, and just because of the general demoralization, compromise can only promote the low ebb of mental and moral powers, while only a rigid upholding of the standard of soundest sense, principle and integrity can be aidful in bringing back the flood of moral and mental uplift; aware that, at this stage of the Movement in America, the real criterion of the strength of a Socialist organization is the solidity of the foundation-work which it performs; conscious of performing this work with all the deliberation that circumstances demand and in full loyalty to the International Movement, the Socialist Labor Party, serenely and confidently labors and waits.

DANIEL DE LEON,
Representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America on the International Socialist Bureau.
New York, May 9, 1910.

By order of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

PAUL AUGUSTINE,
National Secretary.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Babel,
Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by
BORIS REINSTEIN.

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All persons desiring to attack themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereto to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1883	2,068
In 1882	21,157
In 1886	38,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,231

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

To think that you are able by social disapproval or other coercive means to crush a man's opinion, is as one who should fire a blunderbuss to put out a star.

—JOHN MORLEY.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Whenever the workers seem about to break away from the capitalist parties in an endeavor, no matter how absurd, to help their own interests politically, up from all shades of capitalists rise howls upon the reprehensibility of trying to bring about "class legislation," warnings that legislation "can not make riches," etc., etc. Now we see the insurgent Republicans denying all this by bending every effort to capture the legislative powers, and for what?—to go rainbow chasing? By no means. They want possession of the legislative powers to insure their prosperity, to relieve themselves of tax burdens, and preserve themselves from ruin.

The insurgent movement gives an idea of how the trusts are squeezing the lesser interests, and it is legislation that plays an important part in the strangling. The insurgents want the tariff revised, to the extent at least of removing the protection now afforded the "notorious trusts"; they favor an income tax, to "adjust the burdens of taxation among the people"; they advocate an inheritance tax, so as to return "to the people" a part of the "swollen fortunes" of the "predatory class," "unrighteously" obtained; they want governmental control of gigantic combinations, that "oppress the people," etc., etc.

The big interests work the tariff game both ways: they are free traders in raw material, high protectionist in their manufactured product. Senator Aldrich, for example, is a stockholder in and a director of the Intercontinental Rubber Company—a Ryan-Guggenheim-Rockefeller combine, which is said to be the biggest dealer in crude rubber in the world, having vast rubber interests in Mexico, and enjoying huge concessions in the Congo Basin. Their charter permits them to manufacture rubber goods but they do not. That power is kept in reserve in case any rubber manufacturing insurgents should refuse to buy crude rubber from them.

Senator Aldrich's trust wants no protection on crude rubber, but the gentleman was very active in boosting the duty on manufactured rubber. He admits that the manufacturers did not need the increase, and his excuse for the boost, that it simplified bookkeeping at the Customs Houses, is certainly unique. It is, of course, only an interesting incident that Mr. Aldrich's concern has, as La Follette's declares, suddenly become a great dividend-payer. Perish the insurgent thought that the free trade crude rubber men slapped on a private tariff when passing the crude rubber along to the manufacturer.

It is against such "injustices" that the insurgents are fighting. They concentrated their attack on what they wrongly call Cannonism. The Speaker of the House has the power to appoint all standing and select committees. The House committees practically determine legislation and only those get on them who are known to be acceptable to the interests, but the power of the Speaker is only a reflex of the power of the majority party in the House. The power of the majority becomes, by the rules, concentrated in the hands of the Speaker. The only way in which the insurgents can hope to destroy Cannonism is by getting the support of the votes, and themselves instituting their own brand of Cannonism.

While not legislation but labor creates wealth, still legislation provides opportunities for the plundering class; it assists and safeguards them in their plundering, and is powerful in suctioning wealth into the pools of the class interests legislated for. The legislative

power, which has the appearance of being by the consent of the workers, clings the capitalist firmly in the exploiters' saddle. Knock the power of legislation, of government, from the capitalist hand and its grasp on the economic power is weakened. Knowing this is why the capitalists do everything possible to discourage even the semblance of independent political action by the workers.

SOCIALISM AND THE JEW.

Socialism will have to seek a foothold on Mars or some other planet, for according to all the inspired mouthpieces of the capitalist class, no one on this old earth wants it. In this country Socialism is said to be "contrary to the spirit of our institutions"; in England incompatible with Anglo-Saxon sturdiness; and so on all along the line of the nations there is said to be something peculiar to each that makes against Socialism. Now comes Charles S. Simon, with an article in "The Canadian Jewish Times," entitled "Socialism and the Jew," in which he declares that "Socialism can make no permanent appeal to the Jew." The reason he gives is that "ownership of land has become a passion with the migrating Jew." The desire to own land may be a "passion" with people from Russia, the principal "home" of the Jews, where it is practically impossible for them to own land; but if the "passion" to own land is so strong among Jews how account for the failure of even the heavily subsidized efforts to get the Jews to take up farming here? The fact of the matter is that the Jew is an industrial proletarian, and the question as to whether the Jew of to-day would make a good farmer is an open one. Even if the Jewish proletariat had "land hunger" there is just about as much chance for them to satisfy it in Russia as here.

"The acquisitiveness of the Jew," says Mr. Simon, "his passion for land, and his commercial genius indicate a soil from which Socialism can not long receive nourishment." This is a wholesale application to a people of the wealth grabbing propensities of the class typified by the Jacob Schiffs, and his ilk among the non-Jews. The typical Jew is a proletarian—in America an abiding industrial proletarian. A perusal of Mr. Simon's article can only lead to one conclusion, that the Jewish proletarian sees that the American capitalist class is identical with the Russian autocracy, and having suffered under the one, and now suffering under the other he is not to be swerved from the path where lie his class interests, by either appeals to race, or lures utopian.

The Jewish proletarian, the same as other proletarians, is coming to Socialism.

has another card up his sleeve, so to speak. It is Zionism. "In the realm of pure idealism, Zionism is coming more and more to take the place of Socialism in the mind of the Jew." In this instance the wish of Mr. Simon is father to the thought. So much has Zionism failed to replace Socialism that even many of the Zionists profess themselves Zionist-Socialists, and try to appeal to the growing Jewish proletariat with the promise to establish a Socialist Republic in Zion.

While descanting on Zionism Mr. Simon lets the cat out of the bag. Socialism, far off in the distant future, must first "overcome the terrible and powerful autocracy of the Russian Empire," while Zionism "is comparatively near" and to be brought about by—a concert of friendly powers! At one time the Russian government supported Zionism in the hope of thereby withdrawing the Jewish workmen from Socialism, but in that the Russian government failed. The Russian government found that so great was the power of Socialism, that even its championing of Zionism as a scheme to halt the Socialist Movement was of no avail. How then can Mr. Simon hope to make Zionism an antidote to Socialism?

Blatchford's reward has been long in coming. It is many years since he elected the pose of Socialism, a pose that has proved an easier road to notoriety to more than one so-called "intellectual," who afterwards turned his "Socialist" fame to profitable account in other ways, often the way of combating his previous position.

Blatchford started the "Clarion," which in the course of time, it is said, became a profitable publication. It may have paid at some stage of its career, but there were not wanting indications that it had not paid of late, and this is borne out by Blatchford's "loss of faith" in the workingmen. He lost faith in the workers as they ceased to take any stock in him.

The "Clarion" propaganda consisted in slingng darts at vested interests and established religious and conventional beliefs. It was a voice of lamentation, complaining bitterly of wrong. It became a voice crying in the wilderness with none to heed, save a few timid capitalists who flinched at "Nunquam's" adjectives. Like all sentimentalists, Blatchford was a law unto himself. He had his own notions of Socialism. He looked for "reform" to come from the ranks of the "intelligent" artisans and the middle class. And to preserve his own individuality he kept largely aloof from the organized Socialist Movement.

Representative government is the outcome of large communities, the large communities being the result of the era of large production, which masses the workers in industrial armies. Small communities can have direct government, in the manner of the old New England town meeting, where all the voters could gather together. This gathering together is, however, impossible in industrial centers, hence representative government.

Forms of government being of necessity the reflex of the system of production, the industrial Boss has his counterpart in the political Boss. The business of the political Boss is politics; behind all politics is business. Sometimes the political Boss is a thorn in the side of the industrial Boss, especially when the political Boss heavily mulcts the Corporations for favors extended. The Corporations would gladly see the "grafting" political Boss overthrown provided they could still secure the vested privileges which are the stock in trade of the political Boss.

Another bright bit from Mr. Simon: "The Jew who, to-day, toils in the sweatshop, may, to-morrow, dominate the garment industry of a continent." Granting, for the sake of argument, the possibility of such a thing, what of satisfaction, what of promise, is there in that to the thousands upon thousands of Jews who must remain under to be dominated?

"Potentially," airily writes Mr. Simon, "the Jew is of the ranks of capital and not of the proletariat, whatever his actual condition." Strange that more Jews do not exercise this potentiality.

The thing must be a myth, considering that here, and in the lands from which they come, the ranks of the Jewish proletariat are constantly on the increase.

Mr. Simon has heard of the words "class consciousness"; he applies them to the Jew in his own unique way thus: "Whatever class consciousness the Jew possesses, is born of the feeling that he belongs to a superior class. He is God's chosen people." The idea of being a "chosen people" has only spiritual significance if any. Taken in a material sense, it must be ironically, seeing how helpless the "chosen people" are in such countries as Russia and Roumania. So imbued with this "chosen people" idea are the Jews, thinks Simon, that their "pride of race has reached to arrogance. Rare is the Russian Jew who does not point with pride to descent from the rabbi or the scholar, and in the breast of the humblest of his race, echoes the boast of Disraeli, that his ancestors were priests in the Temple." That may have been all very well for a Disraeli, but pride of race and descent will not save the Jewish proletariat from the necessity of becoming a presser of knee pants for a dollar a day in New York. Nor does pride of race give him the remotest chance of rising to the ranks of the upper class.

Another Simon pure gem is that, "opposed to Socialism is also the undisputed optimism of the Jew"; as a matter of fact there can be optimism for the Jewish proletarian only in Socialism, which will free him, along with his fellow proletarians of other races, from the thrall of capitalism.

Mr. Simon, fearing perhaps that his capitalist optimism will not even lead to the mental exaltation of his readers,

When they shall have seen their day it will be, either that the plutocracy reigns supreme over a cooledgeed working class, or that the working class will have ended the cause of all class antagonism, will have ended capitalism.

The Socialist does not bother much about the relative merits or demerits of this or that form in which capitalist government may be cast. Understanding the nature of the modern system of production, he sees that representative government is one of its requirements. Whatever may be done in the way of changes, there is, however, one change, against which the Socialist will work, tooth and nail, and that is against any change looking towards a curtailment of the franchise.

The short ballot scheme leads in the direction of restriction of the franchise.

THE PASSING OF BLATCHFORD.

At last Robert Blatchford, "Nunquam" of the "Clarion," has landed. The erstwhile sentimentalist, who robed himself in the garb of Socialism, has publicly "given up the workingman," has espoused the cause of a Big Navy for Great Britain, and has become a contributor to the Harmsworth publications.

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Unless it can be shown that social wrong is avoidable it is useless to inveigh against it. Lamentation alone about the absence of Right and Justice will never establish Right and Justice.

The workers must first be shown that Right and Justice CAN be made realities, and next HOW they can be made realities. In other words sense must be added to denunciation.

Again the Blatchford episode points once more to the danger to the Socialist Movement of a privately owned Socialist press. As difficulties arise, and they are bound to arise, the individualist reform spirit quails and looks about for succor, under the severe pressure not being particular from whence it may come or the nature of it. Thus we see a Blatchford traveling the crooked road of sentimentalism and landing at last in the ditch of capitalist journalism where he is trying to drag his former reading public of the "Clarion."

The passing of Blatchford furnishes one more illustration of the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, which neither whines nor froths about Right and Justice, but, fortified with the knowledge that material conditions to-day make possible their realization, goes forth manfully to overcome all that may stand in the way.

In his decision Justice Goff said:

"The primary purpose of the strike being to drive non-union employees out of the trade in the brough, except on condition of joining the union, the purpose is against public policy and illegal.

"Violence, disorder, and threats on the part of members of the unions directed against members of the plaintiff's association and their employees should be attributed to the unions, in the absence of specific denials of the disorders shown in the moving papers, which include police court records, and in the absence of any proof that such disorderly members of the union have been disciplined.

"There was proof of a common law civil conspiracy.

"An order should be granted restraining acts of violence—threats, abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, picketing, and patrolling, but not circularizing or meetings in aid of the strike, no such acts having been threatened, and not restraining the free expression of opinion."

Surely someone on the pure and simple union label booming Socialist party "Call" must have nodded, otherwise that correspondence headed, "Tobin Whips Shoe Workers Into Line," would not have crept into its issue of August 24th. The article, which is dated Brockton, Mass., relates a tale of the usual Tobin tactics in dealing with members whose notions of a union's functions are that it should be a shield to labor instead of

THE A. F. OF L., WHAT IT SAYS AND WHAT IT DOES

The A. F. of L. claims to "unite" the workers; nay, more, in its "open letter to ministers of the Gospel," it says: "Our mission is the redemption of the workers from the bondage of industrial slavery." Nice sounding phrases are these, and satisfying to some, but how do they work out in their application?

In the first place, it is a well-known fact that the A. F. of L. does not unite the workers. Granting the wildest claims of A. F. of L. officers as to membership, only a minority of the workers are organized.

The A. F. of L., as at present constituted, could not organize the workers even if it would. Its scheme of organization makes no provision for the Reserve Army of Labor. Hence it organizes, not the men, but the jobs, in certain lines of production, the lines in which the wages permit the paying of dues and assessments.

Nor does it organize, nor desire to organize, ALL the workers even in the trades "organized." It has so many jobs, hence it wants only so many men. It has no use for jobless men. It discourages them, should they seek admission, by its high initiation fees and other disheartening conditions.

When it comes to "redemption of the workers from the bondage of industrial slavery" the words are used as so much clap trap. The A. F. of L., far from abolishing "industrial slavery," is committed to the capitalist system—the system of wage slavery. It promulgates the theory that the capitalist and the worker are brothers; it justifies its own existence as the arbiter between the brothers, when they have spats, as brothers will.

The A. F. of L., except when Sammy Gompers makes a little incursion into the field of partisan politics, is non-partisan. That alone proves the non-labor character of the A. F. of L. A union, worth anything at all, would be a strict partisan of labor. Its politics would logically have to be the class conscious politics of the working class, Socialist politics, because it is clear that no other politics could, or ever would, promote the interests of labor.

It is clear to those who look beyond their noses that the A. F. of L. can never make good its claim to be the Labor Movement. Its economic and sociologic groundwork is false. It ignores the class struggle; the word "capital" is Greek to it; it knows of the nature of the merchandise "labor" only in the sense that it does a brokerage business in it.

Even with "good" men such a falsely constructed body would go wrong at nearly every step. Engineered by men who know that they stand on a false basis, in so far as the interests of the workers are concerned, the thing must go wrong at every step.

As to the benefit of the union label to the workers, it is clearly stated by the sticher that the "Call" article quotes: "If the union stamp was to mean anything to us it was to protect us against downward tendencies in wages and other conditions, but now it is merely a method by which the manufacturers can promote those tendencies."

The "Call" sticher's indictment of the labor enslaving uses to which the union label is put is also an indictment of the label booming Socialist party. Which is why we say, and the reason is plain, that somebody nodded, when the "Tobin Whips Shoe Workers Into Line" article got into the "Call."

BRITISH RULE DENOUNCED.

English Social Democrats in Statement Show Gov't Inconsistency.

London, August 25.—The executive committee of the Social Democrats has chosen the moment when a conspiracy trial is going on at Dacca, Bengal, to issue a manifesto denouncing British tyranny in India, which, it is declared, is going from bad to worse. Among other things the manifesto contains the following:

"All the infamies denounced by members of the present Cabinet when they were committed in Russia, Austria, Turkey and China are now being perpetrated in Hindustan by the Asquith Government. Is it to be wondered at that secret conspiracy and open assassination are spreading? When free speech, free combination and a free press are suppressed, what other course is open to an enslaved populace?"

"Our despotism has forced the most peaceful and most submissive race in the world into an anarchist propaganda. India has been steadily impoverished for five generations by British robbery and extortion, and the horrors of peace have become far worse than the horrors of war."

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PLEAS'D WITH CONTENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I and my friends have been immensely pleased with the article, "The Machine Era," published in the Weekly People of August 13. We shopworkers need such articles once in a while, to lift us above the daily strife and to enable us to view our tool-work in a different light.

H. Bahn.
Katonah, N. Y., August 23.

SEATTLE BUILDS WELL FOR S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the past week, with the aid of Seattle comrades, we managed to land 15 more subs for our Party papers. Seven street meetings were held to the usual good crowds, with a total sale of 91 pamphlets and 700 Daily Peoples.

Section Seattle is doing splendid work all along the line now, and with the good list of new readers secured during the past 8 weeks there is every reason to hope for new material being added to the Section.

I shall leave to-night for Pasco and Spokane, and during my stay in both places every effort will be made to boost the circulation of the S. L. P. press.

Chas. Pierson.
Seattle, Wash., August 15.

S. L. P. HAS IT RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been so pleased with my last two numbers of the Weekly People that I just can't help writing you a word of encouragement and good cheer. You do certainly collect great propaganda articles. The one in the August 20 issue on Economics, explaining the law of value is exceptionally fine, and easy to understand.

It is very plain to me that the S. L. P. way of looking at things is the only way, but I can't make the boys that I work with see it that way. I work as a moulder here in a foundry where there are 75 to 100 moulders and core makers. I am the only one that stands up for S. L. P. tactics. The others are S. P. men almost to a man, and I have to fight the whole bunch. When I get hold of a good article in The People I take it up and get them or some of them to read it and then the fight is on. They want one thing at a time and say I. W. W. unionism is too far advanced; that the time is not ripe for it yet. They say that the S. P. tactics are right for their party is growing all the time and the S. L. P. is going down all the time."

Messrs. William Duffey and Gus Strelz are doing the business here and they are rounding up a typical S. P. bunch such as have been rounded up and fallen away in other places. I tell these fellows that they will have to learn Socialism all over again in the end.

F. H. Ford.
Syracuse, N. Y., August 20.

ABSENT EXHIBITS IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The commercial interests of this city are holding a "Made in St. Louis" show at the Coliseum. Things made and sold in St. Louis are there on exhibition. But there are some things "made in St. Louis" which are not seen, are not mentioned or even hinted at in the big show place. I shall name a few of these missing numbers here.

An average of 27 people die from consumption every week in St. Louis.

Thousands of workmen are out of jobs in St. Louis.

The cost of living keeps on going up in St. Louis.

Several women of the upper class expressed their opinion in a newspaper interview that it is impossible for a woman to dress well on \$600 a year. The ladies of the working class are in luck if they have \$20 a year to buy cheap shoddy at a bargain counter in St. Louis.

Various divisions of the capitalist class are accusing each other of being grafters in St. Louis.

The consumers are up in arms against the short-weight grocers and butchers.

A distinguished authority on sanitation came to the Mound City, looked over ground in the Ghetto, and this is what he said: "I have seen many filthy slum districts, but none as bad as seen in St. Louis."

A 12-year-old girl was found making shirts for 10 cents a day in a sweatshop in St. Louis.

The girl lost her job but the sweatshop is still blooming, and the shirts

sang a sentimental song. For lack of space all of these and other exciting events cannot be here recorded, but they will forever remain known and will be cherished by those who were privileged to witness them.

The event of the day was the book sale, at which the Sue stories melted like "snow off a dyke." You may look out for a brisk and increasing demand for that magnificent series as a result of that sale.

Now, comrades, there is work to do! Get busy!

Observer.
Phila., Pa., August 23.

A UNIQUE SOCIALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In my former communication concerning the Rev. Father Kennedy's discourse in the "Church of the Holy Spirit" in this city, I should have stated that Father Kennedy is a member of the "Paulist Fathers." If the Apostle Paul had no better means of acquiring knowledge of the sciences of his day than those accessible to Father Kennedy at the Catholic University of Washington in his study of the science of Socialism, I fear we should not now be blessed with the Paulist organization. In the past quarter century I have heard very many characteristics described as marking the make-up of a Socialist, this one by Father Kennedy is new to me. I presume the latter has in mind the Socialist demand for the abolition of the "wage system," the corner stone of modern capitalism.

I append herewith a letter from Father Kennedy that speaks for itself.

M. D. F.
Atlantic City, N. J., August 2.

(Enclosure)

Bell Phone 3186
Coast " 1952

Rectory,
606 Oriental avenue.
Rev. J. B. McCloskey, Rector
The New Catholic Church
Church of the Holy Spirit
Atlantic City, N. J.

August 2, 1910.

My dear Mr. Fitzgerald,
I wish to thank you for the paper and pamphlet which you have sent me. I have not had time to read them but will within a few days.

I do not remember having mentioned Socialism in my very brief talk on Sunday, and several who were present have no remembrance of it. At any rate I am sure I had no intention of making an attack upon it. While studying at the Catholic University (Washington) I gave considerable time to Socialism, and while we must admit that there is some element radically wrong in the distribution of wealth and that a remedy is needed, I always thought that Socialism forgot the greed of human nature and promised too much of an impossible Utopia.

The remedy, if any, it seems to me lies in teaching people to live not outwardly but inwardly the Christian life. Accomplish this and you have done all that can be done to overcome the injustice of the world.

Long ago I have given up hope of perfection this side of heaven. You are, I think a little unfair in your judgment of the church, which when I read again, I find is not your own judgment.

Personally I have not had a cent of salary for my services. I am indeed a Socialist, since I live the common life of the Paulist Fathers.

Thanking you again,
I am sincerely in Christ
David W. Kennedy, C. S. P.

IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night at 3rd and Market Sts., Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, broke the record for successful open air propaganda meetings in this city. It would have quickened the pulses of some of our old faint-hearted and discouraged comrades of days gone by.

Jos. Reibel, who, by the way, is an old New York S. L. P. man, now living in this city, handed in two subscriptions for The People, one for one year and one for three months.

We hope to have another good report to send in from Old Kentucky before the election rolls around.

Say, old S. L. P. friends and sympathizers, wake up! Never, never before were the workers so ready for the militant Socialist message as they are right now. Let's do what we can to set them right by giving them the straight revolutionary Socialist Labor Party goods, and also by warning them against the reform middle class, political shoddy of the compromising, fusing Socialist party politicians.

Arnold replied, "That is a good point you raise there. And then he cited the case of Bryan in whose first campaign the captains of industry threatened their wage slaves with a shut down unless they elected McKinley. Arnold showed that the workers were terrorized into voting, thousands upon thousands of them, for McKinley, through fear of losing their jobs if they didn't. That terrorist club," he went on, "the capitalist class still holds and still wields over the heads of its slaves because these slaves are

ignorant of their class interests. When the workers, through Socialist Labor Party propaganda, are persuaded to study and understand the principles of industrial unionism and build their one universal union accordingly, the workers, men and women, in each great department of industry being organized in that department of the one union, say for example, the transportation workers in one department, the mine workers in another, the textile workers in yet another department, and so on through all the industries of the land, all being organized in one great, powerful union, equipped to take and hold and operate the industries,—when that day comes and the workers elect their Presidential candidate on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and the captains of industry threaten to close down their industries and starve the workers into submission and cause them to annual and repudiate their choice of a Socialist Labor Party candidate for the Presidency, why the workers will laugh at the threat of those who from that hour would be their masters nevermore.

"The working class thus educated and organized and trained and disciplined in its ONE ORGANIZED UNION can snap its fingers in the faces of its former industrial masters and say to them, 'The industries which you have owned and controlled so long and which ownership and control has enabled you to lord it over us so long are the industries which we ourselves built, and which we as a class have ever operated. We now say to you that henceforth and forever we shall own and control those establishments as well as build and operate them.'"

The audience understood and appreciated the answer, but the questioner persisted. He wanted to know if it were not true that both capitalist and worker are alike the slaves of the system, and did not "both capitalist and worker vote for the system?"

Arnold replied: "It is false and absurd to say that capitalists and wage slaves are alike the slaves of the system. It's nonsense to say of a people they are all slaves to one another. If all were slaves where would our masters be? And if none were masters none would be slaves. The existence of slaves means the existence of masters of these slaves.

"What is this system this young man says all alike are the slaves of, both the buyers of labor-power and the sellers of labor-power in the labor market? It is the capitalist system, a system under which to-day about ten per cent. of the people own and control the land on which we live and the machinery of production we must use in order to live, and the rest of us, about 90 per cent., must go to that small class of capitalists and sell our labor-power, that is, sell ourselves, to them by the day or the week in order to get our bread. It is the system under which, when we have worked hard and produced a surplus for our masters, our masters can close down their plants, throw us out of work, many of us to suffer actual want and hunger, and some, perhaps, to starve or commit suicide, while these masters sail away in their yachts to enjoy the ocean breezes, go to pleasant summer resorts or to comfortable wintering places, as the case may be. And yet this young man insists that capitalist and wage-slave are alike the slaves of the system. Bah!"

The remedy, if any, it seems to me lies in teaching people to live not outwardly but inwardly the Christian life. Accomplish this and you have done all that can be done to overcome the injustice of the world.

Really, the rich do have their troubles.

Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital for appendicitis on Tuesday, was reported yesterday as being comfortable.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been indisposed and has been confined to his home in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital for appendicitis on Tuesday, was reported yesterday as being comfortable.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WORK TOO HARD

Newporters Afflicted with Strenuousness, Seek Recuperation.

Newport, R. I., August 25.—A number of Newport's prominent summer population have been laid low by the extra hard labor they have been performing this season. These citizens and citizens have found out that their "finer mold," that is, "clay," has not lifted them out of the sphere of mortal, and so, after having applied themselves strenuously and acquitted themselves more strenuously of their elected tasks these few months, they are now helpless and dire distress, for the Sputile Avenger, Disease and Destruction to all who overwork themselves, has made his appearance in the "industrious" colony.

The members of the colony have been kept on the go almost continually for the last month with dinners and luncheons. This is their special forte, capacity. And they, it must be said, quite a capacious maw and belly. The result has been that a number of the women and some of the men have somewhat overdone their jobs. Consequently several have fainted during social entertainments and in one case a man and his wife have hurried off to the mountains for rest.

On Monday Mrs. French Vanderbilt fainted while at the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince. Last week while at a dinner dance given by Mrs. James B. Haggin Mrs. William E. Carter fainted, and she and Mr. Carter, who is not in the best of health, have gone to the mountains.

On Tuesday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan Mrs. Reynolds Hitt and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt fainted.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, though in mourning and not taking part in the social gayeties, was confined to her summer house by illness, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas and a number of others have also been sick recently.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been indisposed and has been confined to his home in Portmouth.

Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital for appendicitis on Tuesday, was reported yesterday as being comfortable.

Really, the rich do have their troubles.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. T. E., CLARKSVILLE, MO.—There is but one Socialism. There may be "57 varieties" of would-be interpreters of it. They are the fellows who want something right away quick: cheap gas, lower railroad rates, etc., and call that Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party is the only organization that presents Socialism clearly, logically and uncompromisingly. Other questions, later.

W. McC., STRATFORD, ONT.—Newspaper clippings, containing information of general interest to the readers of The People, are always acceptable, provided name of paper and date of issue is given.

W. MC., NEW YORK, N. Y.—As to graft in government? It is a system of plunder upon plunders. All governments have been rotten in that sense.

"CURIOS," BRONX—That Socialism existed in Peru is an old story. He who utters it must hold to the theory that a thing was before it could be, that Socialism existed prior to the advent of the only conditions under which Socialism is possible. Socialism cannot be before the era of well developed machinery, which, of course, didn't exist in Peru.

"READER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The careful assembling of, and the presenting of facts in simple speech is more powerful, and more far-reaching, than ill-disguised facts served up with flowery rhetoric.

G. H. C., WINONA, MINN.—Those people thought to "work" you. They foolishly imagine that S. L. P. folks like to strut in the capitalist press, like some others.

"RAILROADER," NEW BRIDGE-TON, N. Y.—In venting their hot air about "high wages," the capitalist papers take the tip from the labor fakirs, who are continually blowing about what the "unions" have done for labor.

ALL OTHERS—Wait until next week.

D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; S. A. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Matter received.

"HUCKLEBERRY FINN"

ENGLISH WRITER TACKLES PROF. PECK, WHO DISPARAGED THE BOOK.

William Archer has been defending Mark Twain, in the London Morning Leader, against certain criticisms by Professor Peck of "Huckleberry Finn."

Archer gives the following extract from that book, and says it is "one which comes as near being merely humorous as anything in the book. Humorous it is; but not with the cheap humor of burlesque and exaggeration. We laugh, not at its extravagance, but at its probability. It is a perfect example of two simple souls tangled in the meshes of logic. Huck Finn and Jim are talking of kings in exile, and Jim wonders what those who come to America can find to do. Huck replies:

About Talking French.

"Some of them gets on the police, and some of them learns people how to talk French."

"Why, Huck, doan' de French people talk de same way we does?"

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee
Sub-Committee met at Party Head-
quarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City, Wednesday, August 24, at 7 p.m.
S. Lefkowitz, chairman. Members
present: Hall, Schraff, Kuhn, Ball,
Lefkowitz, Schwartz, Signorowitc,
Mittleberg, Deutsch, Rosenberg, But-
terworth, Machauer, and Lafferty.
Sweeney absent. Peterson excused,
though absent. Lefkowitz asked to
be excused for non-attendance at the two
previous meetings on account of agita-
tional work; request granted.

The financial report showed receipts
in the amount of \$812.00 and expendi-
tures amounting to \$558.51. Report
received and adopted.

National Secretary reported issue of
credentials to the delegates to the Interna-
tional Socialist Congress.

Remittances on the Special Fund
were received as follows: B. L. Tour-
off, N. Y.; Section Richmond, Va.;
James Walsh, J. T. Walsh, J. Sullivan
and J. C. Shafer, all of Seattle,
Wash.; R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.;
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.; J. Vier-
thaler, G. Driebel, and P. Wegener,
all of Milwaukee, Wis.; Salt Lake
City, per F. Erskine; A. C. Kuhn,
Brooklyn, N. Y.; Section San Fran-
cisco, Cal.; and Section Denver, Colo.;
a loan was made by T. Reegan, Ta-
coma, Wash., and a pledge was made
by Section Roanoke, Va.

The following Sections made remit-
tances for International Socialist Con-
gress due stamps: Los Angeles, Cal.;
Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Ren-
sler Co., N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.;
Erie, Pa.; and Richmond, Va.

Remittance for Party due stamps
were made by the State Executive
Committee of Connecticut, New Jersey,
Massachusetts, and Washington.
Subscriptions to the General Agita-
tion Fund were received from Sec-
tions at Los Angeles, Cal., and Passaic
County, New Jersey.

Correspondence was received on
matters appertaining to agitation from
the State Executive Committee in
Texas, Connecticut, California, New
Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wis-
consin, and Washington; also from
Sections at Youngstown, O.; Salt Lake
City, Utah, and Detroit, Mich.; also
from Socialist Labor Party, Toronto,
Canada; J. A. Leach, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Emile Lampe, Seattle, Wash.; and
en route from Rudolph Katz at Terre
Haute, Indiana, and A. E. Reimer,
at Pittsfield, Mass.

Other communications were from H.
Nelson, Wrangell, Alaska, applying
for membership-at-large; application
granted. From State Executive Com-
mittee of California and Ohio, sending
list of nominations for State elections.
From Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oregon,
Bridgeport, Conn., Providence, R.
I., International Socialist Bureau, H.
Felt, Medway, Mass.; H. F. Cody,
Panama, Local 554, I. W. W., Hamil-
ton, Ontario, and the Illinois State
Executive Committee.

A committee from Local New York
City of the Lettish Socialist Labor
Federation attended and requested
that a conference be called for Social-
ist organizations in New York and
vicinity to arrange for protest meet-
ings against the imprisonment of Com-
rade Wezsoff in Boston upon trumped-up
charges of Russian Government agents.
As the Sub-Committee had no power to act locally the committee
was referred to Section New York,
S. L. P.

Growing out of the consideration of
the Wezsoff case, the National Secre-
tary was instructed to issue a call to
all Party Sections throughout the
country to arrange conferences of So-
cialist and progressive organizations
for the purpose of holding meetings
of protest against the arrest and im-
prisonment of Comrade Wezsoff at the
behest of Russian Government officials
on trumped-up charges.

Adjournment followed.
A. C. Kuhn, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.
The results obtained by National
Organizer Rudolph Katz in New Jersey,
Pennsylvania and Ohio, have been
very gratifying, and he reports an un-
usual sentiment in favor of the S. L. P.
wherever he goes. In Ohio he suc-
ceeded in organizing four Sections for

the Party, besides securing a num-
ber of readers to the Party's Press
and disposing of a goodly amount of
sound S. L. P. literature. He is now
in Indiana, the fourth state to be cov-
ered, and expects to accomplish as
good results there as in the states al-
ready covered, but the finances in sup-
port of this most necessary work are
slowly that it is a severe strain on the
office to maintain him.

Besides, there are other States ap-
pealing for their services, or for the
services of another organizer, which
appeals should not be silenced by the
failure of the Party's membership and
sympathizers to liberally contribute to-
ward the means of enabling us to sup-
ply the demand. The National Office
insists that Katz should be kept con-
tinuously in the field, and it also urges
to suppose that you have friends and
fellow workers to whom the paper would
make similar appeal. Unless the Party
press is read and supported the Move-
ment cannot be expected to grow as it
should.

To our readers—We desire to ask
your help in increasing The People's
circulation. If you find the paper of in-
terest and service to you it is reasonable
to suppose that you have friends and
fellow workers to whom the paper would
make similar appeal. Unless the Party
press is read and supported the Move-
ment cannot be expected to grow as it
should.

The thing for you to do is make the
paper known where it is not known at
present. Make it a personal matter to
recommend The People and to get read-
ers for it.

There are endless opportunities that
present themselves to the propagandist.
You, too, recognize the opportunities
when you meet them, but that is of lit-
tle moment unless you take advantage
of them.

Many kind things are said, in letters
and otherwise, about The People, by
its friends, but it would be much better
for the paper if those same friends did
more to make the paper known to others.

We know that amongst the readers
of The People it has many warm friends
who would be only too glad to see the
paper grow in power and influence.
But after all it is "up to" just those very
friends to do all they can to make it
known to others.

That is really the secret of the suc-
cess of those who keep getting new
readers right along. They get out and
make The People known to others. You
can't expect to get men interested in
the paper unless you present its merits
to them.

The readers of The People ought to
co-operate in pushing up its circulation.
We now ask that you do just this
one thing, each of you. Get after ONE
new reader. If you can't get him for
the Daily People, get him for the Weekly
People, but Get him.

Don't pass this matter up. We want
to hear from you without fail. And we
don't want you to fail in getting the
name of one new reader on the list.

Roll of Honor, those who sent two or
more subs since last report:
L. G. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 6
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. 7
F. O'Neil, Pomona, Cal. 2
W. Hammerlind, San Francisco, Cal. 3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 13
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. 3
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo. 2
F. Mueller, Quincy, Ill. 5
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill. 3
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill. 2
C. R. Carroll, Chicago, Ill. 2
T. L. Goff, Jerome, Idaho 2
R. Katz, on tour, Indiana 15
J. C. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. 4
J. C. Wilshire, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 2
A. E. Reimer, on tour, Mass. 8
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass. 8
A. L. Wallin, Somerville, Mass. 4
G. L. Peterson, Worcester, Mass. 3
I. J. Le Brun, Detroit, Mich. 2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 4
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. 4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 15
W. H. Carroll, Buffalo, N. Y. 3
L. Brown, Eagle Bridge, N. Y. 3
H. A. Weiss, Patchogue, N. Y. 3
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y. 2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 2
H. Miller, Newark, N. J. 4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 12
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. 4
W. F. Fenn, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3
W. Nelson, Altoona, Pa. 2
J. A. Leach, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa. 4
F. Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
C. F. Lutherman, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
H. Keller, Newport, R. I. 3
O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex. 2
E. L. Anderson, Salt Lake, Utah 2
J. Bader, Newport News, Va. 7
C. Pierson, on tour, Washington 37
A. Gillis, on tour, Washington 14
E. F. Putnam, Walden, Wash. 3
L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash. 2
K. Oberheu, Milwaukee, Wis. 3
F. Haselgrave, London, Ont. 2
F. Maxwell, London, Ont. 2
A. Lawrie, Scotland 2

Total 173.66
Previously acknowledged .. 162.40

Grand total \$394.46

**OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEE, S. L. P.**

Meeting of August 22nd, with J. Rugg
in the chair. Absent with excuse, Bit-
chakoff; without excuse, Goerke. Min-
utes approved as read.

Communications.—From J. Steiger,
Hamilton, filled petition list for State
ticket. From J. Behr, Akron, wanting
information; attended to by secretary.
From J. Juergens, Canton, with \$2.40 for
due stamps, reporting election of officers,
requesting blank petition lists for candi-
date in 18th Congressional District and
wanting speaker for August 27 and 28.
Stamps and petition lists sent by secre-
tary. From John Shell, Youngstown,
with \$1.20 for due stamps. From Na-
tional Secretary Augustine, on various
Party matters. From Wm. R. Fox, Cin-
cinnati, accepting engagement by
S. E. C. for Party work at terms stipu-
lated and stating that he would begin
work August 18th. From E. R. Markley,
Youngstown, reporting that Comrade L.
C. Covert had been nominated as candi-
date for 18th Congressional District and
wanting information as to speakers.

Upon motion John Kircher was re-
quested and agreed to comply with Sec-
tion Canton's request and speak in that
town August 27th and 28th.

Receipts, \$3.60, expenditures \$1.50.

R. Koepel, Secy.

**SAN FRANCISCO SOCIAL-
IST LABOR PARTY**

Free Sunday evening lectures are given
regularly by the Socialist Labor Party of San Francisco, at 40 Duboce
avenue, between Valencia and Mission
streets. Lectures begin 8 p.m.

The following schedule has been ar-
ranged:

SEPTEMBER 4—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 5—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 6—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 7—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 8—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 9—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 10—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 11—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 12—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 13—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 14—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 15—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 16—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 17—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 18—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 19—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 20—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 21—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 22—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 23—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 24—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 25—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 26—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 27—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 28—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 29—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 30—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

September 31—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

October 1—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

October 2—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

October 3—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

October 4—A. Anderson. Sub-

ject, "S. L. P. versus S. P."

October 5—A. Anderson. Sub-